

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,  
Press Correspondent New York State  
Grange

### GRANGE OPPORTUNITIES.

Some Practical Thoughts From State  
Lecturer Shepard.

Opportunities come to all. Some seize them and use them, while others pass them by. Yet to both alike have the opportunities come. The grange is a combination of individuals and is subject to like laws. Success or failure will come to it. Which will it be? The problems coming to the farmer each day require the most careful study and consideration. Counsel and advice are needed. The grange school can and will furnish these to those members of the grange who seek intelligently for help if it be wisely guided in its work. Study of the condition of the farm, its needs, endeavoring as a result of this study to carry into practice the knowledge gained, is the duty of the grange.

That in many instances the grange is not doing what it ought to do is the result of neglecting the opportunities presented. In the line of legislation the opportunities to benefit the farmer, to secure the enactment of just laws, are frequent. Does the grange use these opportunities? If not, is it not time to make a change and work for the good of our membership?

Does the grange advance the interests of co-operation in buying and selling? While the grange is not establishing simply to save money to its members, yet each grange should labor to further the financial interests of its members in every honorable way. If it does not, there is another opportunity wasted. Does the grange improve every opportunity to widen the sphere of thought of its members, thereby aiding them to acquire a mental training so much needed? If not, a most valuable opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness has been lost. Does the spirit of fraternity manifest itself on all occasions with deeds as well as words? This is an opportunity not to be neglected. Is the grange furnishing the social pleasures to its members that it may make the lives of the patrons more pleasant and giving to the tired farmer's wife and to the children social advantages that they would not otherwise have?

Opportunities are like pearls, sometimes incased in shells, requiring effort to reach them, therefore worthy of greater effort to gain them. An old Latin proverb runs like this: "Opportunity has built in front. Behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forehead you can hold her, but if you let her escape not even Jupiter himself can catch her again."—Fred Shepard.

#### A \$12,000 Grange Hall.

Millerton grange, in Dutchess county, is justly proud of its fine hall, which is said to be the finest building of its kind in the state. It was erected in 1903 at a cost of over \$12,000. The building is located near the center of the village and is two and one-half stories high. The ground floor contains a store and an opera house, the latter finished in hard wood and fitted with 350 opera chairs. The second floor is all used for grange purposes, being divided into the following rooms: A grange hall 35 by 70 feet, a dining room, reception room, men's cloak room, ladies' cloakroom and kitchen. The building is heated throughout with steam and lighted with acetylene gas. There is hot and cold water in the toilet rooms, and in the grange hall there is a fine piano. The furnishings are in red and green, and the walls are decorated with several excellent pictures. On one corner of the building is a clock tower, in which is installed a large town clock, which chimes off the hours.

#### University Extension Work in Ohio.

The Ohio state grange is doing a good work in university extension by making it possible for farmers' sons to avail themselves of the privileges of the courses of study in the College of Agriculture. State Master F. A. Derthick has appointed Mrs. Mary E. Lee of New Plymouth, O., chairman of this educational committee. Advisory members are Dr. W. A. Thompson, president of the Ohio State university, and Professor H. C. Price, dean of the College of Agriculture. Their duties are to inaugurate in the subordinate granges of the state systematic courses of study to be conducted under the general direction of the College of Agriculture. This proposition has attracted much attention from the progressive members of the order in Ohio and other states and has the approval of members who desire to make education a chief factor in the benefits of the grange.

#### Pennsylvania Grange Bills.

The Pennsylvania state grange is interested in several measures before the legislature. One gives trolleys the right to carry freight; another places an additional one mill tax on personal property, to be used as a special road fund; another appropriates \$150,000 per year for township high schools; another advocates retaining in the respective counties all mercantile, liquor and other license taxes and to have nine-tenths of the personal property tax returned to the counties.

The first grange ever organized in Maine was at Hampton, the organizer being A. K. Walker, who had been an employee in the agricultural department at Washington and was a member of the first grange organized in Washington.

The grange at Guilford, N. H., and the one at Littleton, N. H., recently celebrated their thirtieth anniversaries.

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### THE DEPUTY WORK.

Its Importance as Estimated by State  
Master Hadley of New Hampshire.

I believe more of the success of our Order is due to the loyal and painstaking work of our deputies in the performance of their duties than to any one other agency. The state is divided into thirty-three districts, with a competent deputy for each district, whose duty it is to visit each grange in his district twice at least each year—in January for instruction and in October or November for inspection. The deputy also is the judge in all contests in literary and literary and degree work and has a general oversight of the work of each grange in his district. The state is also divided into two Pomona districts, with a competent man in each to superintend its work. These

are assisted by four special deputies, whose duties are to do any special work under the direction of master or executive committee or general deputy. Notwithstanding the duties of these officers have increased year by year, we have loyal members always ready to do the work and at a cost to the state grange of a merely nominal sum in comparison with the good results accomplished.

These deputies are directly under the authority of the general deputy, to whom they report the condition of each grange twice each year, giving the number of members, number of meetings held, average attendance, general condition and future prospects. This gives the general deputy a thorough knowledge of the condition of every subordinate grange in the state, and he can give aid to any who are weak or in need of help from the state grange. The total cost of the deputy inspection, including mileage and per diem of deputies in attending meetings for instruction and the annual meeting of the state grange, is not far from \$1,500.

The system of awarding prizes in each of the deputy districts for literary and degree work has done much to stimulate the various granges to do their best, and the trophies thus won adorn the walls or are in use in many of the grange halls of the state. We believe the system should be continued so long as it can be arranged to give equal advantage to granges of large and small membership alike, but great care should be exercised in the arrangement of this part of our grange work or weak granges may become more discouraged and thus defeat the object sought.—H. O. Hadley, Master New Hampshire State Grange.

#### Cornell Trusteeship.

A bill has been drawn by Senator Ambler, member of the legislative committee of the New York state grange, and introduced in the New York state senate, giving the grange the power to name one of the trustees of Cornell university, which has heretofore been named by the state agricultural society. When the university was founded agriculture was recognized as the basic industry of the state and as such entitled to representation on the board of trustees. At that time the State Agricultural society was the best representative body of farmers in the state, and its president has for many years been a trustee of the university. Since the state fair has been taken out of the hands of the State Agricultural society and put under the control of a committee of the legislature, the grange has ceased to be a representative body for agriculture for the state, and in reality agricultural interests have had no representative on the board of trustees for some time. The grange today is the best representative body of farmers in the state, and to it properly belongs the selection of a trustee to represent farmers.—Watertown Reformer.

#### Immigrants as Farm Laborers.

A large portion of the immigrant labor which finds employment on farms is now taken through from New York to the western states and set at work upon the prairie farms. The New York state grange at its recent session discussed the subject and passed resolutions to the effect that the commissioner of immigration be requested to investigate the opportunities which are offered in New York state to such immigrants as are intending to perform farm labor and if possible to perfect some plan that will induce these aliens or a part of them to secure work in New York state, and the worthy master was instructed to confer with the United States commissioner of immigration at Washington at the earliest opportunity. The scarcity of farm labor in New York state is becoming a problem for the farmers, and if desirable immigrants can be induced to get work on New York state farms they will no doubt find it quite as remunerative as to go to the west.

#### New Hampshire Good Roads.

After years of effort for good roads the granges of New Hampshire are rewarded in securing the passage of a law making a state appropriation of \$125,000 a year for six years for improving the country roads of the state. It means much for the rural development of the state.

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### PROVINCE OF THE GRANGE.

What Overseeer of the New  
York State Grange Has to Say.

Overseeer George A. Miller of the New York state grange has an annual report to that body, and his report relative to the province of the grange in political affairs.

Let us turn our efforts strictly to those phases pertaining to agriculture and to the business. If we allow ourselves to be drawn into the disputes and controversies which are vexing other classes and other industries we are getting away from the basic principles of the grange. The Pershians have a legend of the discovery of the diamond mines of Golconda. Once All Hafed sat with his wife looking out on the river that flowed through his farm. Soon some children came through the trees bringing with them a stranger. In confidence the traveler showed All Hafed a diamond that shone like a drop of condensed sunshine. He told his host that one large diamond was worth whole mines of copper and silver, and that a mine would buy a kingdom. That night All Hafed went to bed a poor man, for discontent is poverty. When the morning came he sold his farm for gold and went forth in search of diamonds. Years passed. Old and gray, he returned in rags and poverty. He found that the peasant who bought his farm was now a prince. One day, digging in the white sand in the stream at the foot of the garden, the peasant saw a shining something that sent his heart to his mouth. Running his hand through the sand, he found it sown with gems. Thus were found the mines of Golconda. Had All Hafed dug in his own garden, instead of starvation and poverty he would have owned gems that made nations rich. If we throw aside the opportunities to benefit agriculture at our very doors and travel away into new fields to deal with problems that do not concern us we will discover sooner or later that the opportunity to stand between the task and the world's need comes to us but once and if not improved is lost forever.

#### FOOD ADULTERATION.

Report of the New York State Chemist to Legislature.

The national grange and many of the state granges in their declaration of purposes each year declare against the adulteration of food products and are seeking legislative means to make such adulteration impossible. Patrons throughout the country will be interested to know that the New York senate committee on health is considering an amendment to the pure food law. State Chemist Wheeler made a report in which he showed that many samples of canned meats and fish were adulterated. Of sixty-nine samples of tomato catsup sixty-three were adulterated. Canned coffee was adulterated. Eight of seventeen samples of cream of tartar were adulterated. Only thirteen out of thirty-four samples of honey were found pure. Twelve samples of lard contained cottonseed oil, while fifty-nine samples of molasses and sirups contained glucose. The outcome of the senate bill against the adulteration of food products will be watched with interest.

#### Consolidating Rural Schools.

Mrs. T. D. Saunders, lecturer of the Michigan state grange, says: "I believe a trial of consolidating two or more small adjacent rural schools would go much further toward showing the advantages of such a school system than all the preaching and lecturing that can be given to a rural community. What we now want is to try the actual workings of consolidation of district schools. Unanimous public sentiment will not come until repeated practical experiments have been thoroughly tested; then, like rural mail delivery, the experiment will be succeeded by the general use of the system."

#### A Pennsylvania Plan.

The Pennsylvania state grange has a custom of pledging candidates for congress and the state legislature on important matters of public policy before election. They have a system of interrogating the candidates that works with marked success. It is coming to be known as the "Pennsylvania plan," and other states are adopting some of its features. It seems to be a very effective measure for protecting the farmers' interests in the legislature.

#### A Good Scheme.

Columbia (Pa.) Pomona grange awards a fine banner at each session to the subordinate grange having the largest delegation in attendance. That grange can retain it until the next meeting of the Pomona, when it is to be relinquished to another grange having more members present unless it can retain it on the same condition, a very good way to get out a large attendance at the Pomona meetings.

#### Ladies to the Front.

That women are coming to the front in official grange positions in New Hampshire is quite evident. There are now five granges in that state that have practically all lady officers. Twenty-five have lady masters, over half the secretaries are ladies, and 224, or seven-ninths of the whole number, are lady lecturers.

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### SHEEP FEEDING.

A Great Business as It is Carried on  
Around Chicago.

Sheep feeding has become one of the most extensive live stock businesses in the near Chicago counties. Some of the plants have a capacity of 75,000 a year. There are pastures for sheep that include not less than 5,000 acres, some of it the finest land in the state. All of these plants have their own grain elevators, machinery for chopping feed, dipping pools and shearing plants operated by electric power. One of the feeding places has a reservoir that holds 200,000 gallons of water.

As may be conjectured, these hungry sheep consume an immense amount of feed, and it comes from the adjacent farms of Illinois, thus affording the farmers a paying market for their products. Some of the farmers let their pasture lands at so much a head per month.

These plants make it easy for a drover to handle a bunch of sheep for the market. In a great many instances he doesn't pay a cent for the feeding until they are sold. When they are reloaded on the cars and shipped to the stockyards the charges are placed on the manifest, and the amount is collected from the sales at the yards. In instances the stock is shipped across the Atlantic, the drover paying nothing out until he reaches Liverpool, where the sale is made, and the cost of weeks of fattening at the pens near Chicago is sent back from the British market.

#### Sheep Costly in Far West.

A sheep buyer who brought in stock from Montana says that sheep are valued high in the far west. It was difficult for him to buy as many as he brought. He says that the reason for this is that there is now a good market for wool and cheap pastures on the foothills and high lands of the Rocky region are to be had. Even far to the east the range is cheap, and practically the only cost is the employment of herders. The shipper in this instance paid as high as \$2.50 for lambs, while ewes brought as high as \$4. The western herders are holding their flocks for the wool they produce.—J. L. Graff in Country Gentleman.

#### Place to Start Garden Plants.

The kitchen window is not a suitable place for starting a variety of garden plants. The accommodations are not sufficiently ample, and the boxes are more or less of a nuisance in the kitchen.



#### A LITTLE PLANT HOUSE.

en, as Farm Journal remarks in figuring a little house that just fills the bill for a place to start all kinds of garden plants. The plan of the house is sufficiently shown in the cut. A little stove can be used to keep up the needed warmth at night, or a small hot water heater can be put in, with pipes running along beneath the bench.

The seeds should all be sown in boxes in order that the latter may be turned end for end, as the sun "draws" the plants toward the light. The house should face a little east of south and need not be more than six feet wide, with such length as is desired. Have some of the windows made so that they can be opened; then the room may not be overheated at midday.

#### Straying to Other Fields.

Poor returns on fruits and vegetables shipped out of south Texas last season operated to discourage thousands of inexperienced growers so that membership in many local truck growers' associations has greatly decreased, says Farm and Ranch. These amateur truckers are drawn to the light shining from that will-o'-the-wisp, fifteen cent cotton, and are willing to throw away the valuable experience of last year in an effort to make a "ten strike" on cotton. They have forgotten the boll weevil and other uncertainties that doth hedge this kind about.

#### Pruner's Wisdom.

The conclusion (from experiments and my general opinion) in respect to the season of pruning, as far as the healing of wounds is concerned, is this: The ideal time is in spring before growth begins (date February, March and early April in New York), but more depends upon the position of the wound in the tree and the length of stub than on the time of year.—L. H. Bailey.

#### HINTS IN GARDENING.

The early spring table beet from its very first peep into the light of day should be forced into such a quick and healthy growth that it never should know any hindrance or check until it is ready to be placed on sale or used.

There is no better time than February for starting the hotbed either for plants or salads. The increasing sun and lengthening days are all in favor of its success, says a market gardener.

For cabbage plants sow seed of Jersey Wakefield in flats filled with light, loamy soil in the latter part of February. Keep in a mild hotbed or any warm, sunny place.

Give a good dressing of fine old compost to the rhubarb plants and force under kegs or boxes covered with horse manure if you want tender early stalks.

Be sure to put enough manure in the center of the hotbed, so there will be no sagging.

Poor gardens are expensive in the end.

Children love gardening. Encourage them.

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\$1.00 all druggists, six bottles \$5.00.

#### Probate Order.

State of Michigan, County of Shiawassee, ss.—  
At a session of the Probate Court for said  
County, held at the Probate Office, in the City  
of Corunna, on Thursday, the 8th day of March  
in the year one thousand nine hundred and  
six.

Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate,  
in the matter of the estate of James  
Lawler, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Sarah A.  
Lawler, praying that administration of said  
estate may be granted to the petitioner or some  
other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 18th day of April  
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate  
Office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this  
order be published three successive weeks pre-  
vious to said day of hearing in THE OGDON  
TIMES a newspaper printed and circulating in  
said County of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH,  
Judge of Probate.

By KATHERINE E. KELLEY,  
Probate Register.

Itching, torturing skin eruptions, dis-  
figure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's  
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ing cures. Fifty cents at any drug  
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Don't increase at your own cost your sufferings by being experimented on with rou-  
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winter feed.

Write me for Facts and Figures.

G. A. Park, General Immigration and Industrial Agent,  
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